

Abstract

A method and workstation for optimizing crystallization processes based on combinatorial chemistry, automation technology, and computer-controlled design is disclosed. The workstation includes a synthesizer, an analyzer, a robot and computer in communication with the synthesizer and analyzer. The computer includes one or more programs for regulating crystallization parameters such as temperature, concentration of reagents, solvent type, solvent ratios, crystallization partners and employs statistical methods for optimizing multiple crystallization parameters and for designing new experiments.

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